

## WHITE GIANT TRIBE IN CENTRAL ASIA

Head of West China University  
Tells of Great Fighting  
Race.

### HIDDEN IN MOUNTAINS

Dwarfs and Other Curious  
People Described by Dr.  
Joseph Beech.

Dr. Joseph Beech, president of the West China Union University at Chengtu, who has passed twenty years in China, has returned to the United States with curious tales of the mysteries of Central Asia, of the "Museum of the World's Races." Since Dr. Beech is a missionary and a famous one, his tales are not, perhaps, to be secured; but some of them are amazing.

Take that one, for example, of the strange white race that abides in western China, a race of men much like Englishmen or Americans. Dr. Beech heard persistently, and renowned throughout Central Asia for their furious courage. He did not encounter any of these condigns himself, but he heard a lot about them. It revives the ancient legend of the mysterious white nation hidden away in Central Asian mountains, a race that was there when the fabled Prester John ruled.

Dr. Beech, talking yesterday at the Hotel Chelsea, said he visited sections of western China where the foot of white men had never been set, encountered forty or fifty different tribes; actually saw a race of white men that resembled Bohemians; found a race of four-foot dwarfs, and was amazed at the variety of peoples cradled in the heart of the world. He went on to say:

#### Furious Fighting Men.

"Then there was a tribe of good sized men who for all I could see were exactly like the Bohemians you might meet on the streets of Prague."

"Other people I met were like the Hawaiians I had seen in Honolulu. There was also a tribe resembling the Chinese in appearance, but they were not Chinese in language or customs. Another tribe looked like Tibetans. Tibet is just to the west, but these people were not Tibetans. They spoke a different language and disclaimed relationship."

"Many of my friends have told me of another tribe, which, as one Chinese put it, 'is just like you.' I am sorry I was not able to visit this people. They live in the district of Sung Pan. Sung Pan is also the name of a Chinese military outpost in the district. It is a day's journey, or about 300 miles, northwest of Chengtu."

"This tribe resembling Anglo-Saxons was described to me as consisting of large, furious men, whose bravery is considered somewhat of a marvel to the Chinese. They never run away, any more than you (meaning Americans and Europeans) do," my Chinese friend told me. "They love to fight."

"I was told the men often fight duels on horseback which in some respects recall the duels of the Middle Ages. The duellists start the fight with a discharge of short blunderbusses. These are so heavy they have to rest them on a wooden cross attached to the saddle bow. I judged they were made by native workmen and rather inefficient weapons, hurling a handful of slugs."

#### Duels to a Finish.

"The second stage of the duel is fought with stones, of which each has a bag. If the bag is exhausted without doing serious injury to either man the duellists draw nearer and throw spears tied to the ends of ropes so they can be pulled back and thrown again. Meanwhile the two horsemen are circling around and constantly getting closer."

"In the final stage the antagonists ride up to each other and fight hip to hip with great swords, after the fashion of Richard the Lion Hearted. The duel always goes to a decision, my Chinese friend told me."

"These mountain tribes are almost all great fighters and despise the fighting ability of the Chinese. What was my surprise on reaching the border between China and the tribes' country, in a mountain valley, to see an enormous

castle, made up of scores of towers, each with four little turrets and a flag flying from every turret.

"This was a border fortress built by the tribes many centuries ago. It would hold thousands of soldiers. It was totally unlike Chinese architecture, Cathay, it was an enormous building, stretching over the hills for some distance. Now it was no longer used for a fort. The flags probably had been national colors in the old days, but now they were Buddhist emblems of the Lamas."

#### Battlefields of Centuries.

"On my way into the hills I passed numerous battlefields of past centuries. There were thousands of tombstones on the graves of those who had died in these battles where the independence of this Asiatic Switzerland was defended against Chinese pretensions."

"In some parts of the country I saw a style of architecture like that of Palestine, with flat roofs. The tiled roofs and other characteristics of Chinese architecture were entirely absent."

"I tried to converse with many of the different tribes, but they had no common language. They will say, for instance, their tribe once grew and spread out into vast depths of central Asia. It is natural to suppose that each migration would leave some of the same people behind and this remnant would flee into the mountains and other inaccessible places, and driven back again and later driven back to the mountains a second time."

"It is interesting to speculate how much truth there is in these traditions. We know most of the races of Europe came in successive waves of migration out of central Asia. It is a natural supposition that each migration would leave some of the same people behind and this remnant would flee into the mountains and other inaccessible places, and driven back again and later driven back to the mountains a second time."

"So I call this country the 'museum of the world's races.' The total population is unknown, but it is estimated all the way from 4,000,000 to 10,000,000. Until a few years ago a Chinese would not have dared to enter the territory, alone, but now it is comparatively safe."

#### Signs of Civilization.

"The peoples are sheltered in the numerous valleys of the Kwanlung Mountains. These have peaks from 8,000 to 15,000 feet high. They are an eastern extension of the Marco Polo range, which in turn is part of the Himalaya system."

"I have not told half the story. I was amazed at the signs of old civilization I saw as well as the people. I spent a night in an enormous king's palace on the mountain top. I would also like to tell of the great undeveloped natural resources of the country, which include immense forests where five men joining hands cannot span some of the trees."

"Dr. Beech has been in China most of the time since he was graduated from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1899. West China Union University, one of the four union universities of China, supported by a combination of Protestant American bodies. It now has a faculty of twenty-four and 711 students and is flourishing in spite of the civil war, Dr. Beech said."

#### TO KEEP U. S. SAILORS INSURED

Navy Department Arranges Scheme of Instruction.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—As part of the campaign to keep sailors insured with the Government after their return to civil life, the Navy Department has arranged a special course of instruction at the Officers' Material School for the pay corps at Princeton University, where officers to carry the message to the sailors returning to civil life are being trained.

#### Campaign for Roosevelt Park.

Many prominent landscape artists have offered their services to convert the eighteen acres near the railroad station at Oyster Bay into a national Roosevelt Memorial Park. William Loeb, chairman of the committee in charge of the plans for the national park at Oyster Bay, will appoint treasurers in each State in the Union to receive contributions toward the establishment of this memorial to Col. Roosevelt.

## PASTOR DEPLORES LEADERSHIP LACK

Dr. Eaton Says America Is  
More Unprepared for Peace  
Than for War.

### SEES NO NATIONAL POLICY

Governmental Inefficiency  
Holds Back Business Men,  
He Asserts.

Bolshevism is a worse menace to the world than the Prussian dream of world dominance, said the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, preaching yesterday in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, with the members of the Canadian Society of New York in attendance as special guests of the congregation.

"We are just now becoming conscious of the worldwide shattering effects of the German attempt at universal conquest," said Dr. Eaton. "Every human institution has been unsettled. The world is in chaos and uncertainty. There is very serious ground for anxiety. The Jew in Russia is the greatest menace in the world. A Jew in England is an English subject. He realizes his obligations as a citizen and like every loyal citizen fulfills them. The American Jew is one of our best citizens."

"During the war all classes in the allied nations were held together by a common bond of patriotic devotion to duty. When that bond snapped the bundle fell apart. Everywhere we met irritation, suspicion, class antagonisms and the recrudescence of selfishness. But we must remember that the war has been a changed human nature in any appreciable degree. The world is only in its infancy. What we now possess of freedom and civilization and honor has been achieved after thousands of years of alternate failure and progress."

"The whole trend of human history is toward democratization of human life. Until every man and woman in the world assumed his and her full responsibility, political, economical and social."

#### Different Democracies.

"We need to draw the sharpest possible distinction between democracy in the Anglo-Saxon sense and democracy in the Slav sense. Democracy as the English speaking and French peoples see it has room for every man, great and small. It does not demand an artificial equality, but gives to every man an equal opportunity according to the measure of his gifts. It recognizes individualism as essential to any worth while national existence. It loathes the mechanical dream of State socialism with the same fervor as it hates Prussianism and Bolshevism."

"The Slav theory of democracy, which has leaped into the position of a world menace over night, rests frankly upon a class rather than upon the whole nation. It hates the rich and the near rich. It loves only the poor. One of its singular inconsistencies lies in the fact that if it destroys the rich by taking away their money and giving it to the poor it thereby creates a bourgeois class, the very thing it professes to hate."

"Here in America we are more unprepared for peace than we were for war. We are demobilizing millions of men with apparently no national policy for their reinduction into our economic life. We lack leadership and guidance. The proposed theory is that our business men will know what to do for themselves, but when in practice they try to do something for themselves they are met by all kinds of governmental inefficiency and interference."

"We have the greatest merchant marine in the world partly financed and no man knows what we are going to do with it after we get it. Wages have been elevated to dizzy heights without any thought for the increase of output, which alone can make such wages possible. We have loose in the land a great army of foreign agitators, preaching revolution and bedeviling the life, especially of our great cities. The avowed object of these people is to destroy American democracy and substitute therefor the unspeakable blessing of Russian Bolshevism."

#### Sanity the Great Need.

"Our first great need is a return to old-fashioned sanity, a simplicity in our thinking and living. We can only cure the ills that press upon us by a wide diffusion of intelligence and character

among the people. We do not believe that Bolshevism any more than Prussianism can be substituted for Americanism. We recognize the failures and imperfections of American democracy, but compared with the Governments of Germany and Russia it is at the present moment the difference between paradise and purgatory. We refuse to be stampeded into Socialism and Bolshevism, nor are we going to sidestep our domestic problems, so acute and dangerous, by substituting a programme of uplift for the other nations of the earth."

"Charity begins at home. There is little doubt that Britain and France are abundantly able to take care of themselves. Let us do the same for America. Let us shut the doors of immigration and keep out the swarming hordes of alien agitators until we have acquired the American soul here. Let us face the things that are wrong with our civilization, acknowledge their existence and set ourselves to the task of eliminating them. Above all things let us strive to preserve the ideals and principles of American democracy."

"Either the United States or Russia will rule the world to-morrow. There is no room on the face of the globe for the two forms of government. Russia is saturated with German Socialism. The Jew in Russia is the greatest menace in the world. A Jew in England is an English subject. He realizes his obligations as a citizen and like every loyal citizen fulfills them. The American Jew is one of our best citizens."

#### CROMWELL STILL DOUBTS.

Refuses to Believe His Twin Sisters Jumped Overboard.

The cables were silent yesterday respecting the double suicide of the twin Cromwell sisters. When the French steamship Lorraine, alone remained in the Atlantic, the American consul in London, Mr. Cromwell, was informed of the tragedy of the young society women.

"It cannot be," he said, reading again and again terse contradictory messages from London. "The Lorraine is due here Tuesday. She did not reply yesterday to wireless interrogatories from Mr. Cromwell."

## ROSE CLEVELAND'S MEMORY HONORED

Colonial Dames Hold Services  
for Sister of Late  
President.

### DIED MARTYR TO DUTY

Fell Victim to Influenza While  
Fighting Plague in  
Italy.

The memory of Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, sister of the late President, was honored yesterday afternoon by the Colonial Dames at a patriotic service in Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth street. Miss Cleveland died at the age of 72 of Spanish influenza while engaged in fighting the spread of the plague in Italy last November.

The service began with a procession of the grace choir and clergymen into the church with a soldier bearing an American flag and a sailor bearing the buff and blue banner of the Colonial Dames at their head.

In his address the Rev. Charles Lewis Slatery, rector, eulogized the work of American women in the war and cited the efforts of Miss Cleveland as a particularly fine example.

"As lovers of your country you are rejoicing that the whole people of our land went to the help of the Lord against the mighty," said Dr. Slatery. "You had feared that we had grown soft, careless, selfish. You know now that a supreme crisis found enough strength and sacrifice and love to respond to God's call. You thank God not only for a free world, but for a great nation, which took its place among the other great nations."

and saved a world from tyranny and wrong."

Dr. Slatery briefly sketched the life of Miss Cleveland. When the war broke out Miss Cleveland was in Rome, Italy. First she worked in England and Belgium with a countrywoman, Mrs. Whipple, the widow of Bishop Whipple, and later, when Italy entered the war, the two women returned to Rome to help there.

"When the crushing defeat came," said Dr. Slatery, "and the Austrians swept the Italians before them, when refugees poured into Rome, the two women, weary, hungry, and sorrowful people, cried out that peace should come at any price. Miss Cleveland went forth, gathering the people to incite them to fortitude and patience."

"Then came the pestilence. People began to die like sheep. The refugees overcrowded the villages, the food was scant and poor. The authorities, overwhelmed, were in despair."

"It was while Miss Cleveland was engaged in that work that she fell ill of the disease, which first attacked a friend with whom she was living. Miss Cleveland died a week after her fellow refugee workers. All the inhabitants of the town and the refugees as well as personal friends and the American Consul attended the funeral, walking on foot behind the hearse."

At the conclusion of Dr. Slatery's sermon "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung by the members of the society.

#### ATTACKS CARDINAL GIBBONS.

W. H. Anderson Says Prohibition Will Not Affect Altar Wine.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26.—William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, New York, in an address at a prohibition mass meeting here this afternoon said, "The statement made by Cardinal Gibbons, and widely published, to the effect that prohibition would interfere with the securing of fermented wine by the priests of his church for sacramental purposes is absolutely untrue."

"Granting that the Cardinal's statement was made in good faith, he shows such lack of knowledge of the facts as to utterly disqualify him as an expert witness upon this whole question."

## IRVING NATIONAL BANK

WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK

### Annual Report to Stockholders

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS,  
IRVING NATIONAL BANK

American banking institutions have played an important part in the nation's great struggle. These institutions, in co-operation with trade organizations, in a short period of eighteen months distributed successfully among patriotic investors short term Certificates of Indebtedness in preparation of Liberty Loans in the amount of \$14,589,801,000.00 and Liberty Loan Bonds in the amount of \$16,974,330,000.00.

In this work the Irving's quota each time was either reached or exceeded, its total, distributed among 62,389 investors, aggregating \$132,579,300.

The bank's deposits, \$55,000,000.00 at the beginning of the world war in August, 1914, have increased to over \$127,000,000.00. A substantial portion of this growth has been effected during the past two years.

The increase in the volume of business in the Foreign Department, and the extension of the foreign relations of this department, have been highly satisfactory. A new and beneficial departure in American banking is expressed in reciprocal working arrangements which have been entered into with Barclays Bank Limited, of London, and Cox & Co. (France), Limited, of Paris. Under this arrangement English and French departments are maintained in the Irving, and an American department in the London and French institutions.

For the second year in succession the Irving secured first prize for bank advertising in the Con-

vention of the Financial Advertisers' Association of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

The profit-sharing plan put in operation two years ago was continued throughout the year. At present a committee of directors is studying its operations, with the intention of making such changes as will develop even closer co-ordination and efficiency throughout the organization.

After full provision for bad debts and depreciation of securities to present market values, the profits of the bank for the year Nineteen Eighteen amounted to \$2,537,518.96

From this there has been set aside for Federal and State taxes \$1,253,830.92 leaving a net profit of \$1,283,688.04

From net profits there were paid to stockholders cash dividends of \$540,000.00 and to the American Red Cross a special contribution of \$45,000.00

The balance carried to undivided profit account is \$698,688.04

Under the direction of the bank's examining committee, Messrs. Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co. have made an examination of the bank as of the close of business December 27, 1918, and their statement of that date bearing proper certificate is submitted herewith.

Respectfully,  
LEWIS E. PIERSON, Chairman

### Statement of Condition, December 27th, 1918

#### ASSETS

<b>Immediately Available</b>			
Cash in vault	\$ 5,162,185.88		
With Federal Reserve Bank	14,652,123.59		
Exchanges for Clearing House			
and due from Banks	18,156,851.05	\$37,971,160.52	
Eligible for re-discount with			
Federal Reserve Bank	\$37,578,439.51		
Loans at Sharp Call	15,212,500.00	\$2,790,939.51	\$ 90,762,100.03
<b>Other Loans and Discounts</b>			
Demand loans	\$13,806,314.32		
Due within 30 days	5,120,975.88		
Due 30 to 90 days	10,230,044.07		
Due 90 to 180 days	11,224,614.40		
Due after 180 days	1,157,568.45		
United States Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	\$4,267,391.86		
Short Time Securities	3,859,207.77		
Other Bonds and Securities	1,047,482.33		
Customers' liability for acceptance by this bank and its correspondents (anticipated \$467,227.04)			9,174,081.96
			6,976,850.62
			<b>\$148,452,549.73</b>

#### LIABILITIES

Capital	\$ 4,500,000.00
Surplus and Profits	6,234,110.47
Reserved for taxes	1,183,654.63
Discount collected but not earned	514,354.01
Circulating notes	1,000,000.00
Acceptances by this bank (after deducting \$937,084.19 held by Bank)	7,065,687.66
Acceptances by correspondents for this bank's account	378,390.00
Time drafts—Foreign	369,000.00
Deposits	127,207,352.96
	<b>\$148,452,549.73</b>

Messrs. D. W. Whitmore, Chairman  
Frederic G. Lee  
William Gilman  
Arthur M. Milburn  
Alexander Gilbert

Examination Committee  
IRVING NATIONAL BANK  
New York City

MARWICK, MITCHELL, PEAT & CO.  
Accountants and Auditors  
79 Wall Street

Dear Sirs: New York, January 13th, 1919.  
In accordance with your instructions, we have examined the affairs of the Irving National Bank, New York, as at the close of business December 27th, 1918.  
We hereby certify that the attached Statement of Condi-

tion is in accordance with the books and, in our opinion, presents a full and true statement of the Resources and Liabilities of the bank as at that date.  
Yours truly,  
MARWICK, MITCHELL, PEAT & CO.

## In One Building, Edison Service Saved More Than \$11,000 Last Year

The change from the former private plant was made in December, 1917. The figures showing this saving were prepared with the owners. They show that the cost of plant operation for light, power and heat, using high pressure steam, during 1917, with prices figured on the 1918 basis, was \$59,291

The cost of equivalent service during 1918, using low pressure steam, with the Edison Supply, was \$47,815, a saving of \$11,476

This saving, though of large proportions, indicates the difference between wasteful private plant methods and economical, efficient Edison Service

Let our engineers study your plant. Without cost or obligation, they are "At Your Service"

## The New York Edison Company

At Your Service

Irving Place and 15th Street—Stuyvesant 5600

Branch Office Show Rooms for the Convenience of the Public

Address	Telephone	Address	Telephone
484 Broadway	Canal 8600	151 East 86th Street	Lenox 7786
126 Delancey Street	Orchard 1960	15 East 125th Street	Harlem 4030
10 Irving Place	Stuyvesant 5600	162 East 149th Street	Melrose 9900
124 West 43d Street	Bryant 3462	Tremont & Monterey Aves	Tremont 6900

Night and Emergency Call: Farragut 3000

Store Opens 9:00 A.M. and Closes 5:30 P.M.

**Macy's**

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.



**Clearaway**

Alert men alive to unusual opportunities will appreciate this remarkable clearance of

**Men's Suits and Overcoats**

All this season's popular models in fabrics made by American mills.

**Sack Suits at \$19.50**

Suits in this selection would sell at \$24.75.

**Sack Suits at \$26.50**

Special Purchase suits in this lot would sell regularly at \$42.50.

**600 Overcoats at \$23.75**

Were \$32.50, \$37.50, \$50.00.

A large variety in this season's newest styles and color effects. Fabrics from America's leading mills and models include Ulsterettes, Town Coats, Slip-Ons, Box Models and Waistline effects.

**Clearance at Cost 92 Men's Fur Lined Overcoats \$55 to \$300**

**Narcissus**

would go wild amid our mirrors for the variety is unusually large. The designs include original and classical periods.

**Antique Gilt Mirrors**

Hand carved in beautiful models featuring French, Italian, Italian Renaissance, Georgian and Chinese pagoda designs, also several polychrome effects with the subdued hand coloring worked into the rich gilt.

\$18.89 to \$57.75

**Men's Calfskin Shoes Specially Priced \$6.94**

Because the range of sizes is incomplete, we have taken these shoes from our regular stocks.

They are this season's popular models in Black or Tan Calfskin.

They have blind eyelets and Goodyear Welted Soles. Altogether a very high grade shoe for so low a price.

Main Floor, Balcony, 35th St. Rear.

**Traveling Men**

appreciate finding their apparel needs so readily filled in the men's departments convenient to our entrance and elevators at 35th Street and Broadway.